

# MCGILL DAILY

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by gene allen  
and ze'ev ionis

## Subir Roy gains support at McGill

he was not quite six years old. He has lived here since, attending school in Montreal and later at McGill and Dalhousie University in Halifax.

The only two languages he speaks are English and French, the official languages of Canada.

In September 1966, Subir applied for immigration. It was obtained in February 1967. Now, just six months before he was due to become a Canadian citizen, the government has decided to deport him.

Apparently not wishing to seem arbitrary, the government previously charged Subir Roy with two "crimes", thus giving itself an excuse to expel him from the country.

What were these "crimes"? According to Roy, "illegal assembly" and "common assault".

In November 1970, Roy, who was then living in Halifax, worked in a progressive bookstore in the midst of the black community.

Ex-mayor James Vaughan, who is denounced by the Committee as "a notorious communist-baiter and one of the

According to the deportation order served on him, Subir Roy is being deported because:

■ He is not a Canadian citizen—he was due to become one in six months' time.

■ He is not "a person having acquired Canadian domicile"—Subir applied for and received landed immigrant status in February, 1967; moreover, he has been in the country since he was six; to a layman, this count is therefore somewhat puzzling.

■ He has been convicted of an offence under the criminal code—specifically, the offence was self defense during the War Measures Act, described by a Halifax court as "common assault".

■ He has been "an inmate of a gaol"—Subir was arrested for participating in a peaceful demonstration against the U.S.'s imperialist policies in Asia.

The Committee for the Defense of the National Minority People's Rights, which organized the protests against Subir Roy's deportation, was formed in December to fight racial discrimination and political repression against peoples of Afro-Asian origin and other national minorities.

Further information about Subir Roy's case or other activities of the Committee can be obtained from: P.O. Box 85, Station "G", Montreal 130.

major slum landlords of the area," visited the bookstore one afternoon with a couple of friends.

Vaughan, who is said to have often expressed his desire to "clean out this nest of commies and foreign agitators", is accused of taunting and provoking Roy with racial epithets.

A pushing match ensued and Roy was charged with common assault, and after a "trial" was sentenced to 20 days in the Halifax Correctional Institute.

Seven months later, Roy, who had now moved back to Montreal, gathered with hundreds of people in a peaceful demonstration to protest the U.S. presence in South East Asia. He was again arrested, this time on the charge of "illegal assembly", and sentenced to two months in jail and fined \$400.

Roy has appealed his case but the odds are against him as most appeals of this nature usually fall upon deaf ears.

Members of the Committee for the defense of the National Minority People's Rights emphasized that Roy's case is only one example of the inhuman policies of the Immigration department.

They mentioned cases of Vietnamese students harassed by the authorities for their support of the National Liberation struggle in their own country and Haitian patriots politically active in the fight to liberate their land who have been deported and delivered into the hands of the Duvalier Regime.

The Committee, which is already circulating a petition, plans an active campaign to expose these discriminatory policies and to disseminate information as widely as possible.

A petition will be distributed in Halifax, similar to the one already circulating in Montreal, and action groups will be established at other Canadian university campuses (one has already started at the Université de Montréal).

### STAFF MEETING

**There will be a meeting of the Daily staff in the basement today at 3. All staffers who find that they have nothing else to do at that time which seems more important (like meditating on the joys of university life) are invited to drop in and discuss matters of import. Lectures will be accepted as a reason for non-attendance only if they are given by progressive professors.**

The Committee for the Defense of the National Minority People's Rights met Friday to listen to former McGill student Subir Roy speak of his political deportation.

The Committee was formed to promote resistance to the policy of racial discrimination and political repression carried out by the Canadian Immigration Department against people of various national minorities in Canada and Quebec.

Subir Roy and the treatment he has received from the Canadian Government is an example.

Roy came to Canada from India with his family in 1953, when



Subir Roy



LOVE THESE THANKSGIVING WEEKENDS.

YEAH, I WENT DOWN TO NEW YORK.

HMPH. I'LL BET YOU DIDN'T GIVE THANKS FOR ANYTHING!

SURE. THEY HAVE AMERICAN CANADIAN THANKSGIVING. IN NEW YORK, THEY CALL IT COLUMBUS DAY.

COLUMBUS DAY?

YEAH. THEY CELEBRATE COLUMBUS' DISCOVERY OF THE THIRD WORLD.

NO. THIRD WORLD— YOU MEAN NEW WORLD.

SOME MIGHT SAY THAT THE EUROPEAN POWERS DIDN'T SO MUCH DISCOVER THE THIRD WORLD AS FOUND IT.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?

10-12

Clark

TODAY

**PROFESSIONAL TYPING SERVICE.** Speed and accuracy guaranteed. Manuscripts, letters and all student work-term papers; theses, stenocils, notes. 486-7755.

849-2374 (see page 7)



by arnold bennett

# Community groups meet

by sheldon goldfarb

## MFU urges faculty to join

A collective organization that can bargain effectively with the administration and the government is needed for the faculty at McGill, Sidney Ingerman, president of the McGill Faculty Union, said Friday.

Calling the McGill Association of University Teachers ineffective, Ingerman noted that McGill teachers at present do not engage in collective bargaining; instead, all staff contracts are negotiated on an individual basis.

Ingerman explained that the lack of a strong faculty union means that staff members have no power to affect decision-making and that the administration is able to take arbitrary actions that affect the staff without consulting the staff.

As one example of arbitrary actions, Ingerman cited the administration's recent attempt to introduce compulsory retirement for professors at age 65. This attempt was thwarted by the Senate, which sent the proposal back to committee, but even so, the faculty as an organized group had no say in the matter.

Ingerman added that the administration can refuse to renew a professor's contract for purely budgetary reasons, without regard to the professor's academic qualifications.

He also noted that McGill's teaching staff has no voice in negotiations with the provincial government; it is up to the university administration to "represent" the staff in these negotiations.

Ingerman said that he hopes the MFU, which now has only 40 to 50 members, and which is not accredited, can develop into a strong collective bargaining agent for the McGill staff.

At present, MAUT is the only large-scale organization of McGill staff, but it does not bargain collectively, and it is cut off from other organized teachers and workers in Quebec.

The National Community Development Workshop sputtered to a finish yesterday at Sir George Williams University.

The conference, which began Friday, was supposed to bring together militant citizens from community groups across Canada. It ended amid charges by delegates that they were being manipulated by elitists and complaints by non-Quebec delegates that they were being asked to vote on issues which did not concern them.

About 300 militants and professional observers attended the conference, which began with a lavish reception, but less than 100 people were in evidence by Monday morning.

About 90 per cent of the delegates were from Quebec. The organizers originally wanted an all-Quebec conference, but they had to invite out-of-province groups in order to obtain subsidization.

The federal government paid \$30,000 to cover conference expenses.

The declared goal of the conference which also had sessions at the Université du Québec, was to regroup existing organizations and to "contribute to the official standing" of community groups. These intentions were presumably reflected in the resolutions, which dealt almost exclusively with organizational matters.

Several Montreal groups prepared position papers for workshop discussions. But the workshop on Bill 28, the Montreal island school reorganization bill, only drew one delegate and died in childbirth.

The Point St. Charles Community Clinic and the Regroupement des Comités des Citoyens submitted a detailed proposal for the amendment of Bill 65, in order to give the people a greater voice on proposed regional social service agencies.

But their plan was killed in Sunday's plenary session when delegates objected to undertaking a detailed analysis of Bill 65.

The resolution which was finally passed was "really inadequate and unclear," according to one disgruntled delegate.

The English version of the resolution called on the government to "return the money to the citizens" and urged that the organizations "forge ahead." Apparently the resolution meant that the government should give money to citizens' groups to run their own community clinics. But the wording left unclear how the money would reach the citizens' groups.

One delegate complained that the resolution said nothing

about changing the structure of existing hospitals and clinics.

The handful of people who dominated yesterday's plenary, however, seemed more concerned with whether "forge ahead" or "go ahead" was the correct translation of "foncer."

The delegates voted to conduct an information campaign about Bill 65 and to send a delegation to Quebec to propose amendments.

The convention rejected a proposal that the community groups oppose the Bill if the government failed to amend it.

But the Bill 65 debate provided a few moments of excitement and even a few surprises. The 10-minute limit on discussion was stretched to nearly an hour after a shouting match between the chairman and delegate Jean Ayotte.

Ayotte, the advocate of "forging ahead," got his way and read a seven-page manifesto denouncing the bill in its entirety.

A Liberal member of the National Assembly, who began by saying that Bill 65 would produce a few immediate and much-needed reforms, surprised everyone by declaring that in the long run the bill would change nothing. He charged that the bill talks about citizen participation but in fact eliminates it.

The delegates responded with enthusiastic applause for the first and only time yesterday morning.

Another resolution called for the formation of a popular front of tenants' associations to campaign for the municipalization of urban land under citizens' control. Such a step would stop speculation and control urban development.

It would "safeguard the rights of residents to collectively impose changes or to reject any plan which would jeopardize community life or their right to live there."

One delegate privately expressed strong reservations about the virtues of municipalization. "It means the city controls the land," he said, "but I know a guy on the city planning department. It's fucked up, man. It's bloody dangerous."

A resolution on grassroots political power called for the creation of a committee to work with existing groups for the regional and provincial unification of grassroots forces, covering the ten regions of Quebec.

If other proposals are put into effect, Quebec community groups will have a permanent secretariat within six months, and all Montreal food cooperatives will plan to hold a provincial workshop at some later date.

by toby abramovitz

## Students oppose conference

The Academic Activities Committee continued its denunciation of education at McGill Friday when it distributed a leaflet opposing a lecture on "the University and the Sciences" by J. Tuzo Wilson, geophysicist and principal of Erindale College, Toronto.

Thursday, the Committee organized a teach-in on Humanities, in the course of which the political nature of education at McGill was discussed.

Before Wilson's talk, the group distributed leaflets pointing out that "scientific theories are concocted in this university to develop anti-people and racist ideas which are then fed to the students."

As an example, they cited Dalbir Bindra's psychology lectures in which he teaches that ghetto riots in the U.S. are due to inherent psychological factors which differentiate blacks from whites. Bindra apparently prefers to ignore the fact that blacks are racially and economically oppressed in the U.S.

The committee asks, "is this science in the service of the people?" It concludes that scientists like Bindra serve "those who finance him—the U.S. imperialists. (Bindra's research is financed by the Office of Naval Research, USA, and the Defence Research

Board of Canada.)"

J. Tuzo Wilson seems to consider himself a messiah of "revolution." "I believe our society is ripe for a revolution or if not that, we should try by all means to make one." Why? Because of "Human population pressure".

According to Wilson, overpopulation results in overcrowding, "need for expansion," political instability, war and ecological disasters.

Wilson's "revolution" turned out to be merely social modification. For example, "Poverty can be limited by relocation of factories rather than providing poor housing complexes."

Robert Vogel, Dean of Arts, later commented that since Wilson was talking about the necessity to reduce the population he was advocating "demolition rather than revolution", but an icy look from Stanley Frost, Vice-Principal (Professional Affairs) silenced him.

Wilson advocated that the university play a greater role in "revolution" and added, "Natural and social sciences must combine to tackle the problems to preserve mankind."

Concluding the talk, Frost dismissed all that had been said as "far from the truth." The conference was advertised by the university as "one of the highlights of the sesquicentennial."



## MCGILL DAILY

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# Social Credit and surplus value

M. Fernand Bourret is an adept of the fundamental categories of Marxist economic theory. True, he may use a few euphemisms, like "purchasing power" for "wages", but those who listened to his speech on Sunday at the Social Credit party convention and who are acquainted with the ideas of the "unreadable prophet of the unspeakable" (as Galsworthy called Marx) can have no doubt of the affinity of M. Bourret's analysis of Canada's economic ills with the analysis of capitalism first propounded by the author of *Capital*.

According to Marx (and M. Bourret) the root of all our economic problems is the disparity between the value of a worker's production and the wage which he receives. Marx called this "surplus value". M. Bourret calls it the gap between "purchasing power and production". Monsieur Bourret gives the example of a suit which cost the manufacturer \$40 to make (i.e. he paid \$40 for the labor power of those who produced the suit), but which he sells for \$50, taking a "modest profit" of \$10. In other words, in addition to the \$40 worth for which they are paid, the workers supply \$10 worth of free labor to the owner of the means of production. It is obvious that in such a system, the workers will be unable to purchase all the commodities they produce. The result will be over-production and economic crisis. Marx's picture of an

economy doomed to stagger from crisis to destructive crisis because of this fatal inner principle, has been proved accurate by the vicissitudes of Western capitalism.

M. Bourret, not wishing to be accused of plagiarism, acknowledged that his analysis is that of the socialists of 1848. But as to the cure for capitalism's ills he emphatically denied any kinship with socialism.

The cure Marx advocated was the control of the means of production by the producers. The profits of social production would directly serve the needs of society; the worker would receive the full value of his production. Needless to say, M. Bourret and Social Credit could not accept such a solution—they can on no account be accused of harboring revolutionary sentiments. Rather, Social Credit proposed that surplus value be offset by the granting of interest-free Bank of Canada loans to consumers. The total amount of this credit would be equivalent to the difference between the Gross National Product and the National Income.

It does not take much knowledge of economics to realize the absurdity of such a policy. Since the new credit would be based on nothing at all, it would simply make the currency in which it was issued worth that much less.

Perhaps sensing the silliness of their theory, Social Creditors have tended to soft-pedal "funny money". The courts blocked the implementation of similar schemes by Bible Bill Aberhart's Alberta government in the 1930's and provincial Social Credit regimes have supplied a fairly conventional (reactionary) type of government ever since. Caouette has never emphasized the quintessential social credit doctrine to the exclusion of the more easily understandable dogmas of his reactionary rural populism.

But it would be wrong to underestimate the ideological significance of Social Credit economic theory. Caouette's constituents are people for whom surplus value is not an abstract economic theory propounded by a drear fellow from Trier but the visible reality of life on or below the poverty line in a land plundered by U.S. imperialism and its Anglo-Canadian lackeys. They are dirt-poor farmers, products of the last of Quebec's back-to-the-land movements or miners facing layoffs at the hands of American or Toronto-based profiteers. They are miserable, insecure and, for the most part, without political consciousness. Like many people in that position, their most pressing want is of a status symbol, a token of participation in the world. In North America, this means an automobile, a late-model Buick or Pon-

tiac. It is no accident, then, that both Real Caouette and Camille Samson are car dealers. And it is no accident that their economic theory tips its hat to surplus value and calls for the granting of interest-free loans to all those potential car buyers.

Other Social Credit doctrines become understandable in this light. The hatred of usurers and finance companies. The hatred of Communism, which represents the real interest of the oppressed people of Northwestern Quebec and the logical outcome of the theory of surplus value. The mistrust of education, which takes children away from hearth, home and Buick and turns them into Communists. The hatred of separatism which is linked to national liberation and hence Communism. (Creditists have been known, however, to slip away into the ranks of reactionary bourgeois-nationalists or language-nationalist groups.)

Ideologies such as Social Credit are dangerous to the extent that they succeed in weaving some of the elements of a revolutionary, proletarian world outlook (e.g. the theory of surplus value) into the fabric of an essentially reactionary, even fascist, political program. The only force that can put a stop to the ascendancy of charlatans like Caouette is a genuine proletarian revolutionary party.

Robert Wallace

## LETTERS

### Open letter to faculty and student body

Dear Colleague:

Since its inception two years ago, the McGill Faculty Union (MFU) has maintained that unionization and collective bargaining are necessary to protect faculty rights, and to assert faculty influence in shaping the future of the university.

Negotiation of collective agreements by teachers at every level of educational institution in North America is now commonplace. Here in Quebec fellow unionists affiliated to the Confederation of National Trade Unions (CNTU) and organized into the Syndicat des professeurs de l'Université du Québec à Montréal are about to conclude a pattern setting collective agreement for Quebec universities.

Did you know, for example, that in these negotiations the administration of the University of Quebec, negotiating in close consultation with the Ministry of Education, is proposing to make tenure applicable for only six months after a department is administratively dissolved? Or that they are attempting to

formalize two groups of faculty, one centered around departments whose main activity is teaching; another centered on research institutes whose main activity is research? These issues and other major questions are being decided now in negotiations. (A detailed discussion of the negotiations can be found in *Le Devoir*, mardi 5 octobre 1971; page 5).

Here at McGill the MFU may have a role to play in allowing our staff to cope with an abundance of current and future problems. The recent discovery by the McGill Association of University Teachers (MAUT) that the Administration is unable to protect fundamental staff interests is a welcome change, but in this period it is not much help. Condemnation of the sum total of administrative blunders that have now come home to roost (e.g. ready agreement to abandoning the four year university) though emotionally satisfying tend to distract attention from the reality around us. The reality is that the Government, university administrators, and elements of the Quebec labour movement are pounding out precedents

and mechanisms that will determine the nature of the university and the role of the faculty within the university. The staff cannot expect to effectively express itself nor be adequately represented by McGill administrators in this area.

La Fédération des Associations des Professeurs d'Universités du Québec (FAPUQ) to which MAUT is affiliated shows little sign of emerging as a robust province-wide group. FAPUQ itself has been groping toward a syndicalist formula but even if it can achieve consent for such a formula from the old line faculty associations at Laval, McGill and the University of Montreal, it is doubtful if it would be taken seriously in Quebec, cut off as it is from the rest of organized teachers and workers in the province.

The M.F.U. through its affiliation with the teachers' federation within the CNTU is united with the faculty at the University of Quebec, a now large segment of the faculty of the University of Montreal, and most of the CEGEP faculties. It is from such a base that effective participation in all levels of educational decision making in the

province is possible. It is from such a base that effective discussion and negotiation with the McGill administration can take place.

At this critical juncture for the McGill staff one wonders if it is possible for the MFU to now grow from its largely symbolic status as an organization with between forty to fifty members to a real force in the affairs of the university. With this question in mind we are convening a membership meeting on Monday, October 18 at 4 pm in the Arts Council Room (on the first floor of the Arts Building). We have invited M. J. M. Potté, president of the Syndicat des Professeurs de l'Université du Québec to discuss the significance of the contract now being negotiated with the University of Quebec for his union and the other Quebec universities.

All members of the McGill community are cordially invited to attend this meeting.

All faculty members and professional librarians are invited to join the McGill Faculty Union.

Sidney H. Ingerman  
President  
McGill Faculty Union



## LETTERS

Correcting  
Moyseconceptions

Sir,

I am afraid I must burden you by introducing some facts into your paper, in order to correct some of the many misconceptions Shellagh Hodgins Milner presented in her effort on the "Levesque-Kierans Debate."

Your editorialist advises that "Moyse Hall, although smaller than other campus auditoriums, was chosen (for the debate)—supposedly for its connection with the past, but more likely to prevent the attendance of students who might ask probing questions and upset things."

Firstly, a little checking of facts would have led you to learn that Moyse Hall is the second largest campus auditorium. The largest, Leacock 132, was booked early in January for Friday's medical conference and was therefore unavailable for the Management debate. We therefore were forced to accept Moyse Hall for the event—even though its long history was likely to irritate your paper's sensibilities.

Secondly, there was never any intention to exclude students from the debate as the planners of the event were in fact students. We planned the debate as a special event which would bring together McGill's Management community—students, faculty, and alumni. Tickets were offered to those people on a "first-come-first-served" basis. In addition, we tried to fulfill our obligation to the rest of the McGill and Montreal community by giving away a limited amount of tickets to the session and convincing CBC to specially broadcast the debate into Leacock 26. Moreover, the debate was carried on an hour-long special segment of *Hourglass* on Tuesday. Given our limited resources for the event, and the many auditoriums at McGill that were already booked, we feel we did the best we could to open the debate up to the public without sacrificing our primary goal of bringing the Management Faculty together.

I wished that the debate could have been seen by more people and certainly now find it extremely unfortunate that many McGill students will have to rely on Shellagh Hodgins Milner's interpretation of the event rather than having been able to hear what truly was said. Unfortunately, her misstatements are too many and too ridiculous to counter.

Paul Marchand

Chairman, Commerce Open House

Famous for our eggheads  
and irradiated turkeys

Sir,

"... after a two hour sit-in the group was thrown out by the police." Just like that?

Having been named in your October 4th article, may I ask a few questions?

Where was Richard Pomerantz, Students' Society President, when McGill was asked to participate?

Why should this have been planned as a non political effort? What could be more political than a foreign country having the unspeakable arrogance of testing the largest ever nuclear bomb in offshore Canadian territory, against our wishes?

Has anyone ever heard about civil disobedience — acts calculated to expose the complete bankruptcy of those who, by their silence as well as by their words, would sit idly by while we all irradiated out of existence?

The twenty young citizens, whom I joined in this occupation of the American Consulate, showed more guts than those whose snide remarks would put them down.

It proved a strange combination of indignity — that one's body should be handled by a stranger, and a tremendous pride that one was demonstrating one's defiance in such concrete terms!!!

Try it some time — see you all the next time around, I hope.

Claire Culhane

Gratitude  
for Old McSwill

Sir,

Somewhere hidden away in a large building of a distinguished University, in the heart of a busy city, there dwelt, gentle reader, a Centre of Development and Earning. Now this university, which for the sake of anonymity, we shall call McTill, was not a wealthy university. Yet despite its indigence McTill created a Centre of Development and Earning just like all those other universities in the land of Nod which McTill secretly admired and scrupulously emulated.

The Centre, aware of McTill's poverty, made only moderate demands on the university's financial resources. It simply employed six full-time staff members not to mention the "research assistants" without whose aid the Centre could scarcely have functioned. Altogether this Centre cost the university no more than the paltry sum of \$200,000 a year; and what benefit it derived in return!

It should, however, be clearly understood that this Centre had no connection whatever with the Faculty of Education, which also had some fleeting interest in learning, nor with its *Journal*. No! The Centre had its own director, staff, letterhead and *Newsletter* and modestly confined itself to "development" and "learning", as its formal title indicated.

This Centre was really quite a harmless institution. No one at McTill seemed to know much about it except that once every month or more each member of staff received a glossy, six to eight page *Newsletter* suitably punched on the upper and bottom left hand side of the page to permit devoted readers to retain it and file it away for future contemplation.

Sometimes, it must be fearlessly confessed, heedless professors, pressed by frivolous and unworthy calls on their time and attention and unmindful of the wisdom contained in these

few modest sheets, left it unread on their desks for weeks or carelessly let it fall into the limbo of the indispensable waste can close by. But there were other occasions, when McTill's postal service, overworked and overlaid, almost came to a halt, almost that is except for the *Newsletter*. Then professors, starved of any news from the outside, would seize the *Newsletter* and devour its contents. And, unable to grasp, at first, its full intent, they would read it again and again, pondering the purpose of each carefully pruned paragraph.

Now it happened that during one of these more inactive moments, only a few days before classes commenced, the most recent edition of the intrepid *Newsletter* arrived on my desk. Conscious of the mental and emotional turmoil most professors endure at the thought of confronting their first class of the new year, the Centre thoughtfully addressed itself to the most important portion of the first class, the introduction.

It seems that professors, faced with this onerous task, can for convenience sake be divided into two large scientifically determined categories: (A) Those Who Don't Introduce Themselves and (B) Those Who Do Introduce Themselves. Each of these two categories can, in turn, be marvellously reduced into numerous subdivisions by simply posing the question Why? For example: (A) (i) because they forgot; (ii) because they were shy. This number, we have been assured, can be increased almost indefinitely until we reach a number equal to all those professors who have first classes.

We must not tarry over-long on this category since all those in category (A) are bad and, not wanting to fall into such a dismal condition we must hurry on to the happier category of (B) Those Who Do.

It will be a disappointment, at first, to discover that even in this category all is not well. We find that by utilizing the methodology laboriously concocted in Category (A), we can arrive at similar subdivisions for category (B). I will give you an example: (B) (i) Some do it badly; (ii) some do it better; (iii) some do it well.

Our author, having brought us to a veritable academic mercy seat of repentance by depicting the past sins of our colleagues, now unveils a model with which we can fearlessly face the morrow. This model is, as you might expect, from a man of the author's reputation and standing, an example of articulate academe at its best: "Hi Guys, my name is Will Swill, just call me Will. I come from Joe State College in the land of Nod. I don't know much about this here course but maybe you can teach me alot. And I sure would like to know each of your names. And if you don't mind much I would like to ask you to stand up and give us all your names and share your experiences with us."

This is, you will agree, a model. Remember that an incorrect introduction might scare young lives trusted to your care. It is a fearsome, arduous task

being a professor but now thanks to the Centre of Development and Earning all our burdens have been lightened. Lives of student and professor alike can now be more "vital", more "meaningful" and above all "relevant". After all this is what "Earning and Development" is all about. And it is worth every cent.

J. B. Macdonald

But only Dog  
can make a tree

Sir,

Nearing the tender age of fifty this "mature student" is fed up listening to the campus crud about pollution and supposed devotion to the environment.

Last weekend the Montreal *Star* featured an article on the possible closing of the Morgan Arboretum and demonstration woodlot at Macdonald College which introduces an average of 10,000 Montreal students per year to the "nature of nature".

McGill's backyard, the Morgan Arboretum—the students' backyard—a laboratory for conservation education, may close because of indifference on the part of the community and particularly on the part of the "McGill family" of which young students form the largest part.

Before any McGill student carries a placard about pollution and big business' indifference and lack of concern for conservation, just let him remember that for probably \$10,000 annually, that could be raised by the students of McGill, the arboretum could still serve the cause of conservation.

In this constructive way, McGill students could prove that they really care about conservation—right in their own backyard.

Winton L. Roberts  
Post Grad student  
Faculty of Education

Meanwhile, back in Texas . .

Sir,

For two years now one ad in the *Daily* has consistently bothered me. If I can mention names—Classic's ad about being the largest paperback bookstore in the world. This is a patent lie. The largest paperback bookstore in the world is in Oxford, England. It is the size of the Currie Gymnasium and has practically every book you can think of in paperback.

David Rovins



clude H. Beatty, N. Beinap, M. Bunge, B. Chellas, H. -N. Castaneda, C. Castonguay, B. C. v. Fraassen, P. Kirschenmann, S. A. Kleiner, H. Leblanc, L. Svenonius, R. Tuomela, and G. Vollmer.

**19 NOVEMBER**  
Paul Pirlot (Biology, U de M) and Réjanne Bernier (Philosophy, U de M) / The organ-function relation.

**3 DECEMBER**  
Nabil Shehaby (Islamic Studies, McG) / Ontology in natural languages

Place:  
3479 Peel St., 2nd floor  
Time:  
4:00 - 6:00

### BERTRAND RUSSELL COLLOQUIUM ON EXACT PHILOSOPHY

**15 OCTOBER**  
Anatol Rapoport (Mathematics and Psychology, U of Toronto) / Psychology and mathematics

**4, 5 NOVEMBER**  
Symposium on Exact Philosophy: Problems, Methods, Goals. Participants will in-

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## McGILL MEN'S INTRAMURALS

### SKI CONDITIONING CLASSES—MEN

The Athletics Department will be holding ski conditioning classes this Fall. Two sections will be offered:

Section A Mon., Wed., and Friday 1:15 to 1:50 p.m.  
Section B Tues., and Thursday 5:15 to 6:00 p.m.  
All male McGill students are welcome to join these classes.  
Classes begin the week of October 11th.  
For more information call the Intramural Office 392-4730.

### ACTIVITIES NIGHT "71"

For those who want it  
For those who don't want it  
But get off on those who want it  
Getting it, Get it.

(Do you find you have time on your hands  
Are you looking for something new in life  
Why become the empty emissary of  
emasculating academia.)

### DAMN IT DO IT

Activities Night Oct. 13  
3rd floor Student Union  
7 P.M.



### SCIENCE FICTION SYMPOSIUM on "H. G. WELLS and Modern Science Fiction"

8:30 P.M. Leacock 219  
Wells's discovery of the Future  
by Dr. Jack Williamson  
(from University of Eastern New Mexico)



by don quixote and sancho

## Intramural football

Now that the opening whistle has been blown, the first touchdown scored, and the first abusive comment hurled at a referee the intramural football season is officially open. This year there are four Divisions in the league with seven teams competing in each division. Several new teams have arisen to steal the limelight from the veteran clubs ranked by our computer last week. Our computer was then reprogrammed to analyze all entries after performances on the field could be evaluated, resulting in the following prognostications for Divisions I and II.

In Division I the pre-season favorite, *Beaver Shooters* of Dentistry are picked to finish first because of their overall team play and unequalled meanness. Newcomer Bill McKenna, last year's Redman quarterback, is expected to bring *Med IIA* to a second place finish or better with a little bit of help from his friends Dave Fleischer and Jack Sutton. *Spartans* of Education led by Rocco Buono and Phil Thompson are ranked third. Fourth place is a tossup between *Plumbers* of Engineering, and *Mother-Truckers* from Science, but our computer has given the edge to the Plumbers due to a rumour that Peter Attwood of the E.U.S. may give out blank cheques to all members of the team if they bring home the Intramural Championship. It will not be known until next week how many teams from each division will make the playoffs.

Play started in Division I last Monday at lunchtime before a capacity crowd at Molson Stadium where the Spartans defeated the Mother-Truckers 8-7. Eric Lasota scored a touchdown and Bob Johnson had a two-point convert for the winners.

Another game played that day at Molson Stadium was again before 20,000 fans. It saw Bill McKenna throw a 57-yard

touchdown pass to Tony Mauro with 4:52 left in the match to bring his *Med IIA* team from behind to conquer the Plumbers 14-7. The engineers were consoled, however, when *Bruce Brady* made a mint selling coffee at halftime from the engineering lunchroom at ten cents a cup to all 20,000 fans.

On Tuesday *Beaver Shooters* returned to Molson Stadium for the first time this year to humiliate *Law I* 28-0. This year they have a new play in which the quarterback rolls left and the entire team, led by my boy Bill McJannet, forms a wedge around him in order to knock over any linesman or official in sight.

In Division II our computer has the *Talbotians* from Science finishing on top. The next five teams seem to be evenly-matched, but the computer has *Joke Squad* from Medicine second. They are followed by *Subpoenas* of Law, *Nads* and *Da Beeg Team*, both from Science. Apologies to *Med IA* since they have yet to play our computer. It has insufficient data for a ranking.

Play started in Division II last Monday on a horrendous Forbes field, and saw *Joke Squad* surprise the highly-ranked *Subpoenas*. They completely controlled play to win 1-0 on a rouge kicked by Allan Jones, who played a fine game both ways. Also playing inspired ball were Andy Patterson and Mic Mayr.

The *Talbotians* opened their season at Molson Stadium and humbled the *Morticians* 27-0, with Joe Dylewski scoring 18 points and Pierre Gobeil 9. Hurd Stein and Ronnie Abrahams were stalwarts on defence.

The *Subpoenas* redeemed themselves by edging the *Nads* 7-0 on J. P. Robitaille's touchdown. The turning point of the game came when the *Nads* had first down of the five yard line yet failed to score.

### Librairie Nouvelles Frontières

96 Sherbrooke St. W.

The book of the day

V. G. Afanasyev

### The Scientific Management of Society

285 pages—\$2.40

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### McGILL "REDMEN" HOCKEY PRACTICE COMMENCES MONDAY

OCTOBER 18th, 6:30 p.m. - 8 p.m.

All students interested in trying out for the "Redmen" hockey team must sign up at office No. 3 at the Sir Arthur Currie Gym.

DAVE DIES, Coach.

### FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER

### IMMIGRATION OFFICER OVERSEAS

### PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR

Department of Industry,  
Trade and Commerce

Department of External Affairs

Department of Manpower and  
Immigration

Personnel Administration  
Program Administration  
Financial Administration  
Information Services  
Administrative Services  
Organization and Methods

### QUALIFYING EXAMINATION

Tuesday, October 19, 1971, at 7:00 p.m.

Location:

McConnell Engineering Building, Room 301, McGill University, Montreal  
112, Quebec

### IMPORTANT

The written examination is obligatory for all candidates.

COMPETITION 72-4000  
PUBLIC SERVICE OF CANADA

# PRINCIPAL'S RECEPTION

all overseas students  
are cordially invited  
to the  
University Centre Ballroom  
**TODAY**  
from 4 to 6 p.m.

# FOR OVERSEAS STUDENTS



by russ o'meyers

# Redmen tie battle, lose war

The McGill Redmen all but eliminated themselves from the Q.U.A.A. title Saturday, surprisingly tying a stubborn, game yet invincible Loyola squad 18-18. The match was played in a steady, ice cold drizzle and at its conclusion both captains skated a victory lap with the "Shag Shaughnessy Cup held high to the oles of the crowd. The competitors then all went up the podium to get their medallions and a kiss from King Enos.

The game ended on a sour note: The official timer innocently forgot to stop the clock after each play during the last three minutes. It was only after the game that the timer with all the aptitude of a Rhodes scholar loudly asked an official whether he should have stopped the clock. Thereupon a tidal wave of curses spiraled from the lips of quarterback Uldis Auders. I am happy to say Auders will next represent Canada in the passing, kicking and swearing compe-

titition at the Super Bowl halftime show in 1972. Afterwards, Loyola Director of Athletics Ed Enos dismissed all queries with a conscience-cleansing "Timer was from McGill".

The game was rather uneventful. Starting with an almost non-existent running attack which all but disappeared on the slippery field, McGill soon found that her aerial offense lost some of its effectiveness as well.

The Redmen opened the scoring early in the second quarter after Jacques Lamelin jarred the ball loose from a Warrior. Then a reception by Dave Humes and a questionable pass interference call in the end zone gave our forces a first down from the five yard line, where Ken Aiken scored on his second attempt. The convert by Ron Kelly was nullified by an illegal procedure penalty.

On the ensuing kickoff Loyola marched 73 yards down the field to paydirt. This drive was aided by the strict cooperation by McGill's front four and some excellent missed tackles by our secondary. The shabby tackling continued all game. Warrior star Frank Belvedere quick-kicked twice for rouges on a slumbering Redmen defense.

Head Coach Roberts' men came out stronger in the third quarter. With the aid of a timely pass interference penalty and good runs by Rick Morgan and Aiken, McGill had a first down on Loyola's 24. Auders picked out tight end Dwayne Dudgeon from among three defenders with a bullet to the nine. After Aiken bulled to the four, Auders found Humes perfectly on a down and out pattern for six big ones. A bad snap from center nullified the extra point attempt. Score: McGill 12-Loyola 9.

When we got the ball again, Aiken lost control and possession went to the Warriors. This blunder cost the Redmen a field goal. Now it was halfback Graham Donnelly's turn to donate Loyola the ball within striking range. Belvedere scored on a five yard run around his right end untouched.

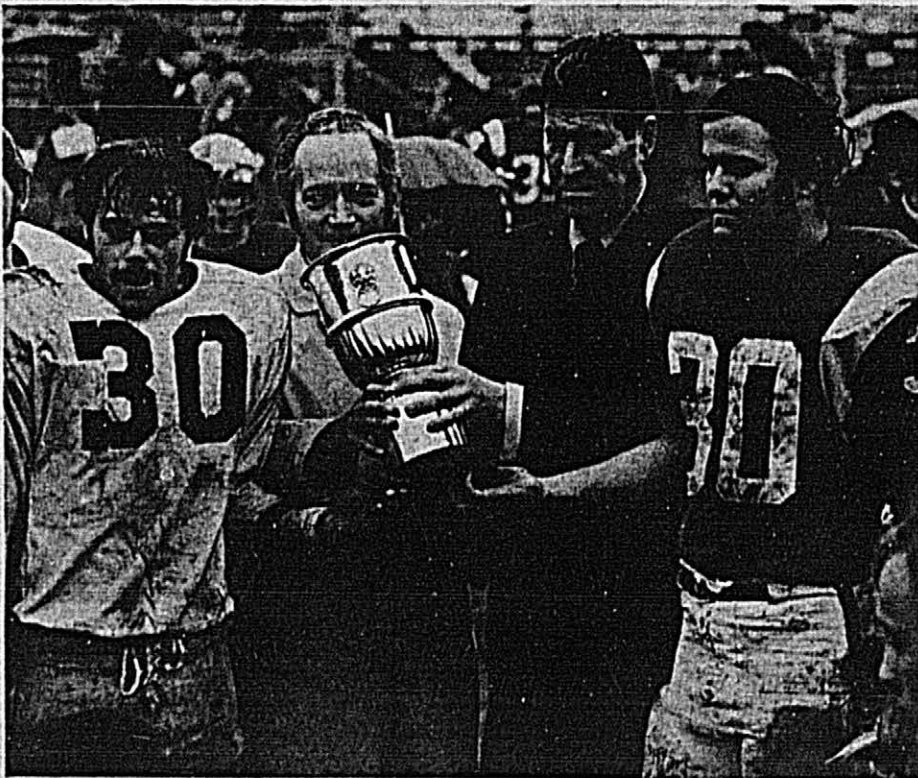
This set the stage for a McGill fourth quarter touchdown from the two on some excellent second effort by Aiken. Two penalties and a pass over the middle to Humes had set up the major. Then with another high snap dissipated our chance to dethrone Bishops from atop the stand-

ings. (Bishops must now lose or tie to forfeit her grip on the title.) As Loyola was starting their march back after the score, the gun sounded prematurely.

**Red-lights:** Ron Kelly made some fine receptions including a sensational one armpit catch while being molested . . . Frank Belvedere played an excellent two-way game for Loyola, doing an effective job of stifling Chris Rumball . . . Rumball, while not registering much statistical progress, provided the thrill of the day—absolutely creaming a Warrior in the act of attempting an interception . . . And a final crushing blow to the Redmen cause was the indefinite loss of lineman Howie Mednick who reportedly suffered a broken ankle.

## HOT FLASH

According to recent reports there WILL be a Varsity Basketball team. Tryouts commence this afternoon at 5:30 at the Currie gym.



daily photo by harold rosenberg

**WHO NEEDS IT?** McGill captain Ken Aiken and his Loyola counterpart struggle to contain their emotion as they dually accept the Shaughnessy Cup after the 18-18 stalemate. Upon the failure of officials to specify exactly which team was to be awarded which half of the cup, Aiken muttered, "What can you do with half a cup anyway?"

# Aikido: harmony with life

by patrice grisard

Aikido is an "art of fighting" developed by someone who discovered that the only victory worth training for was over oneself.

And he so meditated about the victories afforded by the other martial arts (Karate, Kendo, Ju Jitsu, Judo) that he created techniques and movements that could express and develop the harmony inherent in all beings and in Nature.

Why train to defeat an enemy when you can find yourself without enemies? What is the point of starting with a mildly motivated enemy and finishing with a determined one? Is this a victory?

Conflicts in our world will never cease as long as people believe that they will lose face by refusing to fight. Avoiding conflicts is the major concern in Aikido, both on the physical level and on the psychological level. This is so fundamental that COMPETITIONS DO NOT EXIST, making Aikido the only "sport" of its kind, the one that does not lend itself to such excesses as absurd world-wide-TV-reinforced chauvinism under the pretext of degenerated "games" which went

from Olympus down the mercantile sewer.

How does it work? First, use your own kind of laziness. If somebody is rushing at you, don't block him, but step aside and divert the energy of the attacker so that it returns to him. His fall will be exactly proportional to the violence of his attack.

Second, learn the paradoxical principle that relaxing enables you to develop more strength. This keeps your mind calm and therefore open to react to any event; your body flexible and therefore able to react to any subtle change in balance; and your nervous influx concentrated on only those muscles necessary for a specific function. (This brings Aikido close to Yoga because of the emphasis given to concentration, breathing and body control.) "Be the reed, not the oak, you will stand a heavier storm".

Third, empty your mind. This makes it much more receptive to others, frees it from prejudices about what is going to happen next, leading to a quicker and more accurate response.

Thus you have your whole body and mind working not only in harmony with each other, but also with the opponent.

This is where Aikido derives directly from Zen Buddhism. An empty mind is

the fullest it can possibly be, since it potentially contains the whole universe. But Aikido is also a way leading to Zen, bringing inestimable benefits to impenitent hyper-cerebralized occidentals.

Besides being an excellent physical training for anybody (girls included) between 16 and 92, Aikido is most pleasurable to those who hate lifting weights and are not particularly tempted when a ball rolls their way.

And lots of peace-oriented minds did succumb to the seductions of the only defensive, non-combat fighting technique.

The author will be giving a demonstration of the art of Aikido today from 12-2 pm in room 24 of the Union. Those interested in obtaining information with regard to an instructional course at McGill in the art, or those merely wishing to view the spectacle are invited to attend. M. Grisard can be contacted in Otto Maass 442.



daily photo by harold rosenberg